

Table of lowest stages in July and August 1934

River and station	Length of record	Previous lowest	Date	July 1934 lowest	Date	August 1934 lowest	Date
<b>ST. LAWRENCE DRAINAGE</b>							
St. Marys: Fort Wayne, Ind.	Years 3	Feet 0.9	June 19, 1931	Feet .6	25	Feet 0.4	5
St. Joseph: Fort Wayne, Ind.	3	4.5	Aug. 26, 1932	4.4	15		
<b>ATLANTIC SLOPE DRAINAGE</b>							
Lackawaxen: Hawley, Pa.	26	.3	Sept. 3, 1929	.1	12		
Shenandoah: Riverton, Va.	26	.2	July 26, 1932	.1	24		
<b>MISSISSIPPI SYSTEM</b>							
<b>Upper Mississippi Basin</b>							
Minnesota: Mankato, Minn.	30	1.9	Nov. 14, 1933		1.7	3	
Raccoon: Van Meter, Iowa	19	1.5	June 28, 1933		1.4	9	
Des Moines: Tracy, Iowa	14	2.2	Mar. 10, 1931		2.0	27	
Bourbeuse: Union, Mo.	18	.6	Aug. 12, 1933	.4	23	1	
Meramec: Valley Park, Mo.	18	.5	Aug. 27, 1933	.1	17	10	
Mississippi:							
Red Wing, Minn.	40	-2.5	Oct. 14, 1933		-3.5	28	
La Crosse, Wis.	59	-2.2	Aug. 29, 1933		-2.4	29	
Lansing, Iowa	22	-8	Aug. 31, 1933		-1.24	30	
Fräirie du Chien, Wis.	55	-5	Nov. 18, 1933		-9	29	
Clinton, Iowa	30	-5	Dec. 22, 1933		-1.0	31	
Keithsburg, Ill.	3	-1.4	Dec. 16, 1933		-1.6	31	
<b>Missouri Basin</b>							
Republican: Concordia, Kans.	4	1.1	Oct. 5, 1932	.5	31	.2	20
Kansas:							
Warrego, Kans.	19	1.5	Feb. 22, 1918		1.2	18	
Topeka, Kans.	30	1.7	Oct. 12, 1922		1.4	31	
Grand: Gallatin, Mo.	9	1.7	July 20, 1926	1.5	21	1.3	10
<b>Ohio Basin</b>							
West Fork: Weston, W. Va.	31	-4	Oct. 7, 1933	-6	10		
Tuscarawas: Newcomerstown, Ohio	6	-1.0	Oct. 16, 1933	-1.2	29	-1.2	1
Mad: Springfield, Ohio	20	1.6	Aug. 22, 1924	1.4	29	1.4	1
Whitewater: Brookville, Ind.	16	0.9	Sept. 11, 1933	0.3	26		
Miami:							
Piqua, Ohio	23	1.0	Aug. 26, 1933	0.8	17	0.8	1
Tilpecanoe City, Ohio	11	-1.4	Aug. 23, 1932	-1.5	31		
Franklin, Ohio	11	0.2	Sept. 6, 1925	0.0	26	0.0	8
Wabash:							
Bluffton, Ind.	23	0.7	June 23, 1913	0.2	26	0.2	4
La Fayette, Ind.	20	0.8	Jan. 14, 1931	0.6	28	0.6	1
Vincennes, Ind.	17	-0.2	Jan. 23, 1931	-0.8	1		
Black: Leeper, Mo.	13	1.7	Aug. 29, 1933	1.3	20	1.2	10

Table of lowest stages in July and August 1934—Continued

River and station	Length of record	Previous lowest	Date	July 1934 lowest	Date	August 1934 lowest	Date
<b>MISSISSIPPI SYSTEM—continued</b>							
<b>White Basin</b>							
White:							
Calico Rock, Ark.	30	-1.2	Sept. 3, 1913		-1.5	9	
Batesville, Ark.	30	3.6	Sept. 14, 1932	3.5	24		
Newport, Ark.	44	-0.3	Oct. 2, 1901	-0.4	24	-0.8	11
<b>Arkansas Basin</b>							
Verdigris: Sagesay, Okla.	6	2.9	Sept. 10, 1932	2.8	20	2.4	19
Neosho:							
LeRoy, Kans.	25	-0.8	Aug. 8, 1918		-1.0	28	
Fort Gibson, Okla.	30	5.0	Oct. 7, 1931	4.4	29	4.0	16
North Canadian: Woodward, Okla.	15	-0.6	Sept. 8, 1931	-0.8	24	-1.0	10
Arkansas:							
Wichita, Kans.	35	0.5	Aug. 12, 1933	0.4	27	0.4	1
Ralston, Okla.	12	0.6	July 10, 1933	0.3	29	0.1	19
Tulsa, Okla.	30	-0.6	Sept. 23, 1931	-0.7	27	-0.7	15
Ozark, Ark.	7	-1.9	Sept. 27, 1931		-2.3	21	
Morrilton, Ark.	7	-3.0	Dec. 23, 1932	-3.2	30	-3.8	15
Little Rock, Ark.	55	-2.9	Oct. 1, 1931	-3.6	31	-4.2	22
Pine Bluff, Ark.	28	0.7	Sept. 13, 1925		0.3	24	
<b>Red Basin</b>							
Ouachita: Arkadelphia, Ark.	21	-1.4	Nov. 9, 1931	-1.6	29	-1.8	21
Red: Denison, Tex.	28	0.8	Sept. 2, 1929		0.5	21	
<b>Lower Mississippi Basin</b>							
Big Lake Outlet: Manila, Ark.	3	2.4	Sept. 17, 1932		2.3	11	
St. Francis:							
Fisk, Mo.	11	1.6	July 23, 1932	1.3	23	1.3	2
St. Francis, Ark.	20	2.8	Nov. 11, 1931		2.6	9	
<b>WEST GULF OF MEXICO DRAINAGE</b>							
Sabine: Logansport, La.	31	-1.2	Oct. 25, 1910		-1.3	22	
Neches: Rockland, Tex.	31	.8	Oct. 20, 1904		-9	9	
Colorado: Marble Falls, Tex.	26	-1.7	Sept. 30, 1931		-2.3	24	
Rio Grande: Riogrande, Tex.	22	1.7	Apr. 18, 1932	1.4	7	1.4	30
<b>GULF OF CALIFORNIA DRAINAGE</b>							
Green: Green River, Wyo.	19	1.0	July 19, 1931	.9	20		
San Juan: Farmington, N. Mex.	22	-1.0	July 31, 1918	-1.8	4		
<b>PACIFIC SLOPE DRAINAGE</b>							
<b>Columbia Basin</b>							
Middle Fork: Eula, Oreg.	11	1.2	Sept. 4, 1931		1.1	27	
Willamette: Salem, Oreg.	39	-3.7	Sept. 5, 1931		-3.9	25	

## WEATHER OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEANS, AUGUST 1934

(The Marine Division, W. F. McDonald, in charge)

## NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN

By H. C. HUNTER

**Atmospheric pressure.**—The pressure averaged less than normal over most of the ocean north of the fiftieth parallel of latitude; the station at Reykjavik, Iceland, computed almost one-fifth of an inch less than normal. From the fiftieth parallel southward, there was nearly everywhere a slight excess.

During the last days of August, comparatively high pressure prevailed over much of the North Atlantic and adjacent land areas. The highest reading yet received was noted on the forenoon of the 31st, when the Dutch motorship *Rotterdam*, near latitude 38° N., longitude 37° W., recorded 30.56 inches. The lowest reading during the month, 28.76 inches, was made on the American steamship *Capulin*, at 3 a. m. of the 18th, near 58° N., 28° W.

TABLE 1.—Averages, departures, and extremes of atmospheric pressure (sea level) at selected stations for the North Atlantic Ocean and its shores, August 1934

Stations	Average pressure	Departure	Highest	Date	Lowest	Date
	Inches	Inch	Inches		Inches	
Julianehaab, Greenland	29.76		29.93	23, 24	29.49	7
Reykjavik, Iceland	29.63	-0.18	29.96	7	29.06	28
Lerwick, Shetland Islands	29.69	-.11	30.11	26	29.26	22
Valencia, Ireland	29.88	-.04	30.17	14	29.51	28
Lisbon, Portugal	30.06	+ .04	30.23	31	29.90	15, 16
Madeira	30.09	+ .06	30.16	19	30.01	16
Horta, Azores	30.26	+ .06	30.46	31	30.06	22
Belle Isle, Newfoundland	29.84	-.05	30.24	29	29.36	4
Halifax, Nova Scotia	30.04	+ .03	30.34	9	29.72	5
Nantucket	30.03	+ .04	30.44	31	29.72	20
Hatteras	30.05	+ .05	30.26	31	29.84	20
Bermuda	30.14	.00	30.30	3	29.92	30
Turks Island	30.03	-.01	30.10	3	29.95	30
Key West	30.02	+ .04	30.15	19	29.89	29
New Orleans	30.03	+ .05	30.16	19	29.89	14

NOTE.—All data based on a. m. observations only, with departures compiled from best available normals related to time of observation, except Hatteras, Key West, Nantucket, and New Orleans, which are 24-hour corrected means.

*Cyclones and gales.*—The first fortnight was without any important gale. Beginning on the 15th, however, there were many reports of high winds from the vicinity of the fortieth meridian eastward to about the longitude of western Ireland, but always above the forty-fifth parallel.

Over a period of many days, pressure remained low in the general vicinity of Hudson Strait, and a succession of cyclones passed hence eastward. The lowest pressures observed occurred during the night of the 17th–18th, approximately 700 miles west of the northern tip of Ireland; two steamships noted pressures below 28.80 inches, each estimating the highest wind force as whole gale (force 10).

Even stronger winds were noted to the southeastward between noon and midnight of the 19th, close to the fiftieth parallel and between the twentieth and fifteenth meridians. Two German vessels, *Bockenheim* and *Bremen*, estimated the force as 12 (the only cases of such force observed during the month in North Atlantic waters), and the American steamship *West Eldara* as 11.

The British steamship *Langleeford* encountered gigantic waves on the 17th, the vessel then being near mid-ocean, bound from Montreal to Eastham, England. The steering apparatus was disabled for a time, and some of the crew suffered injuries.

After the 21st, conditions were less disturbed near the steamship lanes, save from the 24th to 27th, when another well-developed cyclone moved from near Newfoundland to the waters northwest of the British Isles. Late on the 24th the *West Eldara* again reported force 11, this time when about 450 miles to east-northeastward of Cape Race. The following day, winds not quite so intense were encountered by two vessels considerably farther to eastward, a short distance south of 50° latitude, near the thirty-fourth meridian, but the pressure readings this day were below 28.90 inches. (See chart IX.)

*Storm in Gulf of Mexico.*—As had been the case during July, no storm of consequence was encountered any considerable distance south of the Tropic of Cancer over Atlantic waters. There was, however, a low in the Gulf of Mexico which showed notable features in spite of being usually of no more than moderate intensity. Evidences of its development were first noted on the 24th, the position being in the eastern Gulf. Reports secured the next day indicated some gain of intensity and advance toward the west-northwest. (See chart IX.) Early on the 27th a radio report from the Italian steamship *Clara* indicated hurricane wind (force 12) from the southwest, a short distance southeast of Port Arthur, Tex.

After closely approaching the northern part of the Texas coast, on the 28th, the storm center turned southward, and finally, on the 31st, moved inland over Mexico between the Rio Grande and Tampico. The strength of this storm was not remarkable for an August storm in the Gulf, save as indicated by the one radio report mentioned.

A more detailed account of this storm will appear in the September issue of the REVIEW.

*Trans-Atlantic flight.*—Two Canadian fliers, James Ayling and Leonard Reid, left Wasaga Beach, Ontario, about sunrise on August 8 and landed near London, England, at 5:07 p. m., Greenwich time, the 9th, their trip requiring 31 hours, 7 minutes. Chart VIII presents the situation attending the first part of this flight.

*Fog.*—As usual, there was less fog in August than during the preceding month, although more than is normal for the month in mid-ocean areas and to westward. The 5° square 45° to 50° N., 45° to 50° W. experienced fog on 20 days; while the waters bordering New England and Nova Scotia had 16 days with fog.

To eastward of the thirtieth meridian there was, in general, less fog than normal for August.